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ANGOLA

ARRIVAL OF SOVIET DEFENSE DELEGATION

Arrival 13 January

EA121130 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] A delegation of the main political directorate of Soviet army and navy, led by Col (Mapenov), member of the (?military council) and head of the political directorate of Leningrad region, is expected to arrive in Luanda on 13 January. The delegation will visit our country in the context of the friendship and cooperation agreements between the people's armed forces for the liberation of Angola national political directorate and the main political directorate of Soviet army and navy. The delegation will remain in Angola until 20 January.

Official Meeting

AB131917 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1720 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 13 Jan (ANGOP)--Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and defense minister, met today in Luanda with the USSR delegation headed by Maj Gen Repin, head of the political workers of the USSR Armed Forces.

The Soviet delegation, which arrived in Luanda this morning for a friendly visit, donated books (works of Lenin) and Soviet sculptures to the Angolan Ministry of Defense, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) headquarters and its national political office.

Lt Col Domingos Magalhaes Paiva (Nvunda), head of the MPLA national political office, and senior officials of the branches of the Angolan armed forces were present at the ceremony.

CSO: 4742/164

COFFEE SHORTAGE WITHIN COUNTRY DEEMED 'UNACCEPTABLE'

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Ocirema: "Robust Queues for Robust and Arabica Coffees"]

[Excerpt] No one would dare dispute that following a good meal, a cup of aromatic, tasty and hot coffee is more than welcome, especially if it is...Angolan coffee, with or without a gold medal.

Without this cup of black liquid, preferably with a pleasant aroma, no meal can truly be considered complete. It keeps us awake after our stomach is filled, it prepares us for the work to follow. So far so good. Coffee is good, even if it causes insomnia or high blood pressure in some people. But no one doubts that it is good.

However, things go sour when one wishes to purchase a little coffee, ground or still in bean form. This becomes almost impossible, even though Angola produces robusta and arabica coffees.

The sale of coffee here in Luanda is a typical example of what is called "the egg of Columbus," an open challenge to our ability to organize something as simple as a coffee shop. We shall not even attempt to refer to coffee houses or snack bars, because their memory is already dead and buried. We are talking of the shops that sell coffee by the kilo.

The only little store we know of that does in the entire city is located here in the Rainha Ginga area. It is a small place, poorly ventilated and dark. It is actually because of this little shop that we are saying that some things are an open challenge for our organizational ability. First of all, no one seems to know the hours the shop keeps, what time it opens and what time it closes. This sole coffee shop is staffed by only one employee, a woman who tends to all the chores. She is busy as a bee. She grinds the coffee, packages it, weighs it, takes the kwanzas, gives change and has no time to say thank you because she is exhausted by so much work; rightly so, because in stores where only flies are moving, there are 5 or 6 employees, and in her little shop which is perennially busy, she has no one to help. Moreover--and this is the part that really hurts--how can one accept queues for coffee, Angolan coffee in our Angola that produces coffee. It is simply unacceptable.

How about opening a couple more little shops to sell ground coffee, in addition to some cups of the aromatic, tasty and hot Angolan coffee? Angolan coffee well prepared, in cream form, carioca, turkish or any other coffee fashion?

And to go with it, a nice tall glass of cold water. O.K.?

CS0: 4742/165

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS LOAN--Cotonou, 28 Dec (AFP)--According to the terms of an agreement signed in Cotonou on Tuesday by Sammer Jong, director of the organization of Dutch volunteers in Benin, and by Rene Valery Mongbe, director of the European department in the Beninese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands Government will provide the Beninese Government with a grant of more than 600 million CFA francs for the building of primary schools in the border regions. [Text] [AB291653 Paris AFP in French 1638 GMT 29 Dec 81 AB]

NEW PETROLEUM PRICES--At a meeting of the national executive council the minister of commerce proposed a revision of the selling price of petroleum products on the home market. After noting that the world prices of petroleum products remained relatively stable in 1980 and even fell slightly at the beginning of 1981, the council took into account the sharp rise of the dollar--the currency used in paying for petroleum products on the world market--and the financial effects of what our country pays for petroleum, and therefore fixed the new selling prices of petroleum products as follows: super gas, 167 CFA francs per liter; gas for tourists, 162 CFA francs per liter; kerosene, 100 CFA francs per liter; gas oil, 132 CFA francs per liter; (?double) mixture, 190 CFA francs per liter. These prices, which are the same throughout the country, come into effect as of midnight tonight, 7 January 1982. On this occasion the national executive council calls upon the revolutionary vigilance of the political and administrative authorities, the provincial state administration committees, the revolutionary district administration committees and the militants of the local authorities of the revolution to prevent the hoarding of petroleum products by profiteers who buy these products at gas stations at the official price for resale in the towns and villages at higher prices. In the name of the revolution, the struggle continues! [Excerpt] [AB080718 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 7 Jan 82]

CSO: 4719/421

GHANA

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS TO BE RELEASED--The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has ordered the immediate release of 38 persons from protective custody. They include three former cabinet ministers and three former deputy ministers. The rest are former members of parliament, all from the banned minority parties. A statement by the council says the release is in accordance with its policy of tapping and marshaling all the country's manpower resources for the total success of the nation's economy. It says those released may form part of various worker committees that will be formed by the PNDC and, if so, appointed, will work under the council's direction. [Text] [AB132127 Accra Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/533

SAWYER NOTES 'SHORTCOMINGS' IN NATION'S POLITICAL CULTURE

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 14 Dec 81 pp 1, 10

[Article by Madison Y. Meahyen]

[Excerpt] Dr. Amos Sawyer, Chairman of the National Constitution Commission, has been speaking about four basic shortcomings inherent in the political culture of Liberia, which have seriously contributed to the slow progress toward establishing viable democracy and social and economic development in the country.

These shortcomings include 1) the usual oblivious or carefree attitude of citizens towards how they are governed; 2) the process of decision-making or reaching consensus which is often the views of a few people, mainly leaders, but accepted finally by all, a practice which is sometimes referred to as "so say one, so say all"; 3) our concept of political leadership, marked by "chieftaincy mentality", whereby the leader is regarded as the chief while those governed are the subordinates or subjects; and 4) our attitude towards public service, whereby government job or property, for example, is considered "the people's thing", not to be taken seriously.

Reprisals

These attitudes and practices in the political society or culture of Liberia have helped to make the political system of the country weak and the existence of a viable democracy almost impossible, Dr. Sawyer said.

He made these observations yesterday when he gave the commencement address at the B.W. Harris Episcopal School on Broad Street, Monrovia.

He said at this time of our national existence when the people of Liberia are looking to the drafting and completion of a new constitution, and the subsequent establishment of a Second Republic, the major shortcomings of the citizenry and their negative attitude towards how they are governed will have to be eliminated.

The Constitution Commission Chairman explained further that a constitution is not merely a piece of paper, but rather an important legal document containing the basic and formalized laws of a people to govern their behaviour and judgement toward one another. He said the terms of such document must be implemented accordingly by the people themselves.

He reiterated that "many of our national problems were not the faults of the suspended constitution," but "were derived from deliberate violations of the constitutions by our national leaders and our ready acceptance of these violations". He said we accepted those violations either for "fear of reprisals or because we have been conditioned" to behave that way.

Opposition

He said if a constitution is allowed to function as provided for by its terms, the progress of the people governed by that constitution will be forthcoming.

Dr. Sawyer said Liberians must learn to keep on assessing the functioning of their government in an effort to maintain checks and balances on their political system, and not to allow the government to operate as it sees fit.

He said national leaders must learn to accept criticism or opposition, if necessary, confrontation at any time.

He said these shortcomings which are already entrenched in the political culture or behaviour of Liberians are allowed to continued, no new constitution can remove it simply by sanctions. [sentence as published]

On the current constitutional hearings, he expressed gratitude that "our people are speaking on issues" affecting them. He disagreed with certain quarters which regard the public hearings as a waste of time. He said this exercise was providing the commission an opportunity to know what the people want their future to be.

CSO: 4700/534

DOE URGES NIMBA WORKERS, YOUTHS TO AVOID POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 18 Dec 81 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Head of State, C-I-C Samuel K. Doe, Thursday appealed to workers and youths in Nimba County to avoid participating in political activities, labour unrest and other things that would damage the economy of the country.

Addressing thousands of citizens who jam-packed the Tubman Hall in Sanniquellie at the close of his one-month nationwide tour, the Liberian Leader said "all of you must realize that Nimba County has had tremendous economic advantages over many other counties, because of the presence of Lamco, young people have fairly good learning opportunity and workers here have enjoyed many employment opportunity".

"Should Lamco continue to exist the future will be more secured," the C-I-C added.

Head of State Doe also urged the people to undertake projects that would improve their general welfare.

In this respect, he said it was imperative that Nimba County's Superintendent sought possible assistance from Lamco in the spirit of mutual respect and confidence to bring progress and development to the county.

C-I-C Doe informed the citizens of Nimba County that the people in Grand Gedeh County have embarked on a project to pave the streets in Zwedru and maintain roads in their county. He stressed the need for the citizens of Sanniquellie to initiate such self-help project to improve their county headquarters.

Head of State Doe said the electrification of Gompa city, by the citizens was a true symbol of the will of the people to improve their condition.

He said the People's Redemption Council "admire the citizens of Nimba County" because of their abiding faith in the revolution.

C-I-C Doe said making Nimba County the last stop of his nationwide tour should in no way give the impression that government attaches less importance to the county, rather, he continued, "we feel that Nimba County can provide us with some of the

most far reaching recommendation on how we can successfully fulfil the hopes and aspirations of Liberia".

He said sharing experiences with the citizens of Nimba County was certainly most useful in search for a genuine formula for the improvement of the economic situation in the country.

CSO: 4700/534

COMMERCE MINISTRY OFFICIALS DISCUSS PROBLEMS WITH MINISTER

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 17 Dec 81 p 12

[Excerpt]

Commercial Inspectors and Price Control Officers of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation, have strongly protested the misconception that they are corrupt and are responsible for price increases.

The denial came at a meeting with Commerce Minister E. Sumo Jones who had expressed concern for such allegations and wanted to know if indeed this was true and what are the problems facing them.

In an atmosphere of free and open discussion, the inspectors said the misconception has been the work of certain persons who impersonate as Commerce Inspectors and intimidate businessmen.

Speaking of the problems being encountered by inspectors, Mr. Aaron George a price control officer, disclosed that some of the businessmen were being evasive and uncooperative and on many occasions, when asked to produce invoices for goods in their stores, have claimed that the invoices were with their accountants.

This tactic, he said, is mainly intended to evade verification of the price make-up authorized by the Ministry. Mr. George then suggested that in such cases businessmen should have photo copies of relevant invoices available to enable Price Inspectors do their work effectively.

Mr. George also pointed that there are a number of sidewalks or open air auto repair garages who evade registration of their establishments and refused to put up business signboards and wanted to know what is to be done this situation. Minister Jones said, the only solution is to find the owner of any such garage and have him summoned to this Ministry to answer.

In another development, Market Supervisors assigned to the various markets in Monrovia, told Minister Jones that prices of locally produced food items, such as vegetables and palm oil have escalated. The reason for this, a spokeswoman for the market supervisors said, was the high cost of

transportation coupled with the higher prices demanded by farmers in the rural areas.

By consensus, the Inspectors and Market Supervisors are of the opinion that if the arbitrary fares being charged by commercial vehicle operators are not checked the prices of farm produces and other imported food items will continue to pose problems for price control, and suggested that price list and regulated fares should be publicly displayed and broadcast in the principal dialects for the guidance of the masses.

Further discussion of the problems being encountered by inspectors revealed that goods meant for transshipment have crossed the border under the pretext that the consignment had left the country only to be turned back and sold in the rural areas. This they said is done to avoid payment of Customs Duty.

Minister Jones assured the inspectors, he intends to do something about such dishonest practices and will see to it that in future Commercial Inspectors work in

close collaboration with the Liberian Customs, in order to monitor and check goods arriving or leaving Liberia's major ports of entry and exit.

Minister Jones was also told that some businessmen were presenting airfreight invoices for price analysis and then apply the mark-up to the same goods brought in by ocean freight.

CSO: 4700/534

SINOE COUNTY OFFICIAL SEEKS EMERGENCY POWERS TO COMBAT WITCHCRAFT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Dec 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by Samuel Johnson]

[Excerpt] Sinoe County Superintendent Captain David Norman has suggested to the People's Redemption Council that County and Territorial Superintendents be given emergency powers to deal with people found guilty of witchcraft.

Captain Norman, addressing the Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe and party at the Greenville City Hall Saturday, also suggested to government that people found guilty of witchcraft should be executed by firing squad.

Noting that "women and children are afraid to walk in the streets of Sinoe because of witchcraft," he appealed to government to do something about the continuous killing of citizens through witchcraft.

This is the second time that a Superintendent has suggested that a death penalty by firing squad be imposed on anyone found guilty of practising witchcraft.

The first was when Maryland Superintendent First Lt. Wamleh Elliott, addressing the Head of State and party at the Harper City Hall last Thursday, regretted that killing of citizens of Maryland had taken on an unusual and horrible form. He bewailed that "witchcraft is sweeping our people away".

The PRC Chairman, responding to Superintendent Norman's statement when he addressed Sinoe elders and hundreds of citizens at the Greenville City Hall Saturday, said traditional methods would be used in dealing with those persons accused of witchcraft.

Expressing grave concern about reported acts by killing through witchcraft, C-I-C Doe said "we need to do something to put a halt to such killings, because I know what African signs can do to people".

CSO: 4700/534

DOE LAUNCHES GRAND GEDEH DEVELOPMENT FUND

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 15 Dec 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by Samuel Johnson]

[Excerpt] Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe has launched the Grand Gedeh Development Fund for the improvement of roads in the county, and pavement of streets in Zwedru.

Launching the Fund when he met with hundreds of Grand Gedeans in Zwedru Monday, C-I-C Doe said citizens should no longer delay in getting concrete development underway. He said it would be mandatory for each citizen of Grand Gedeh to contribute two months salary payable in four months toward this program.

Announcing that the payment would begin March 1982, the PRC Chairman said those who are not employed would be required to pay \$10.00 per hut or house as their contributions to the project.

A committee headed by Cyrus S. Cooper as chairman was appointed to be responsible for collection of funds towards the program. Other members of the committee are Robert B. Garlor, co-chairman, Francis G. Doe and Edward Parlay as members.

During the launching of the fund at the Zwedru City Hall, an amount of \$10,870 was raised in cash and pledges.

C-I-C Doe contributed \$4,000 in cash, while the Lebanese Community there gave \$2,500. Others who made contributions were Mr. Bai Gbala, Adviser to the Head of State, \$1,500; Education Minister George Boley, \$500; Police Director Joe Y. Myers, \$500; F.D.A. Managing Director Shad Kiadii, \$500; among other prominent sons of the county. The amount was later turned over to the chairman of the committee.

CSO: 4700/534

PRC EXPERTS TO CONSTRUCT SPORTS COMPLEX IN PAYNESVILLE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 17 Dec 81 p 7

[Article by Klon Hinneh]

[Text] One hundred and sixty Chinese experts are expected to begin construction work early next year of the \$43 million modern sports complex in Paynesville, outside of Monrovia.

Already 60 Chinese experts have arrived in Liberia, while the remaining 100 are due here beginning February according to Mr. Wan Wenxiu, First Secretary for Economic Affairs at the Chinese Embassy in Monrovia.

He told the NEW LIBERIAN Monday in an interview that most of the materials and equipment for the construction of the sports complex have arrived in the country.

Mr. Wenxiu said two Chinese experts are due here at the end of December to carry out study on the drilling of the soil. This study, he said, would speed up the architectural design that would determine the capacity and the various sports facilities that the stadium is to accommodate.

According to Mr. Wenxiu, the 60 Chinese experts already here are constructing power station, carpentry and mechanic shops as well as garages, warehouses other facilities earmarked to prepare the construction site.

Official sources close to the National Youth and Sports also disclosed that about 700 Liberians would be employed when construction work on the stadium begins.

It was also revealed that about 60 Liberians are currently working along with the 60 Chinese experts in constructing the various facilities.

If construction of the stadium begins early next year, it was learned it would be completed in four years time.

CSO: 4700/534

PODIER PROPOSES SOIL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 18 Dec 81 pp 1, 7

[Article by Kparcon Nardoh]

[Excerpt] A soil research institute capable of providing answer to the multiple soil problems that often militate against efforts to develop indigenous agriculture efficiently has been proposed.

Making the proposal when he addressed 82 graduands of the Modern Commercial Institute at the Centennial Pavilion Thursday, Vice Head of State Major General J. Nicholas Podier said "it is very sad and shameful that many nations of Africa including Liberia, that toy with agriculture, the primary industry, are still going globe-trotting with caps in hand begging for food".

Speaking on the topic "Begging is not the Answer, Rather the Soil is the Answer," General Podier said the government of drought stricken African countries could solve their food problems by setting up soil research institute, capable of providing answer to the multiple soil problems.

He said "it is time that Liberian agricultural experts give practical demonstration of their theories, because this is not the time for agricultural grants to engage in idealistic agriculture."

Considering experts as "veritable partners" in fulfilling the expectations of the people of Liberia, Co-Chairman Podier said it would be "self-deception" to refuse to accept this suggestion, "it would also be short sighted to think that theories alone without practicality would make any meaningful progress in our agricultural programmes."

General Podier noted that "on good records many of our agricultural experts are not found in the field advising peasant farmers to produce more food, but are found behind plush writing desks in airconditioned offices doing nothing."

We then called on agricultural experts to change the pattern of the nation's agricultural education to meet the real needs of the people. "The motto for all Liberians should be Liberia First" he said.

CSO: 4700/534

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS, TALKS TO REPORTER

AB041937 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, returned to Bamako last night after carrying out two missions in Cairo and Damascus. He was in the Egyptian capital from 27 to 30 December 1981 where he co-presided over the first meeting of the Mali-Egypt Joint Commission alongside his Egyptian counterpart, Butrus Ghali. During his stay, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation was received by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to whom he conveyed a message from President Moussa Traore. He then went to Damascus, the Syrian capital, from 30 December 1981 to 2 January 1982. He was received in audience by President Hafiz al-Asad, to whom he conveyed a message from Gen Moussa Traore. He also held talks with the Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. Here is Alioune Blondin Beye speaking into Lamine Coulibaly's microphone:

[Begin recording] [Alioune Blondin Beye] As you have just said, I have just returned from two missions abroad, first in Cairo where I had the privilege to preside alongside my Egyptian counterpart, Butrus Ghali, over the first meeting of the Mali-Egypt Joint Commission. I had the great honor of being received by President Husni Mubarak to whom I conveyed a written message from Malian head of state Gen Moussa Traore. It was a message of friendship and brotherhood. The maintenance of this dialogue between Egypt and Mali is essential given the long-standing relations between both countries and given the important role which our country is playing in the Middle East conflict.

The meeting of the joint commission itself was a success. It was the first session and we noted, with great satisfaction, the political willingness--I always emphasize this element when speaking of joint commissions, because without political willingness, nothing can be achieved in the sphere of cooperation. There was thus a real political willingness. I have just spoken of the exceptionally long audience which President Mubarak granted me and I can tell you that the reception was a particularly brotherly one. So, there is political willingness and we have envisaged several sectors of cooperation. We have even begun to lay the foundation of the juridical document. In this connection, we have signed an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of health. We have begun to identify

projects, and I can speak of the generous availability of Egypt which thinks that in spite of its own problems, its position in Africa and in the nonaligned movement, which it co-founded, is such that it cannot remain indifferent to south-south cooperation [as printed] and should be interested in related development projects. In this regard, Egypt is interested in some major economic projects in our country.

[Question] Egypt is already participating in a number of projects in Mali. These include the Hotel L'Amitie and the Koutiala-Sikasso Road. Among the economic projects which you have just referred to, to which new ones was Egypt particularly sensitive?

[Answer] First of all, there is already the cultural and technical cooperation, which is an important sector. You know that Egyptians are working in Mali as teachers. Similarly, Malian students go to Egypt to complete their training. These are sectors that will possibly be expanded. With regard to economic projects, we can also use Egypt's experience to carry on our cooperation in a very pragmatic and concrete way.

[Question] After Egypt, you went to Syria.

[Answer] Yes, I was bearer of a message from President Moussa Traore to President Hafiz al-Asad. I conveyed the message and President Hafiz al-Asad entrusted me with a message for President Moussa Traore. I have already handed the message to the illustrious addressee. What must be borne in mind is that Syria is always happy to acknowledge that Mali has always stood by it in the most difficult moments of its history. The fact that Mali's unequivocal and permanent stance on the Middle East crisis is highly appreciated in all Arab countries is also noteworthy.

[Question] A last question, Mr Minister. Just after you left Cairo, it was learned that President Mubarak has decided to go on a tour of European and West African countries. Is Mali included in the tour?

[Answer] I am not disclosing a secret in telling you that President Mubarak asked me to tell President Moussa Traore--and I have already told him--that he would soon be going on a series of visits to some Western countries and later to Africa in order to better get to know African leaders, his colleagues. I am sure that Mali will be included in the tour.

[Question] Egypt's position on the Middle East conflict has very often given rise to controversy. It seems now that Cairo has become a place for increased diplomatic activities. For instance, a (?great) French minister is there now. You were there too. Other ministers will follow suit. What is happening there now? Will there soon be some relaxation in Egypt's diplomacy, especially now that Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai lies only a few months ahead?

[Answer] You know, Israel's new move--concerning the Golan--has generated greater solidarity among Arab states and this is a positive element. You are also aware of Mali's reservations concerning the Camp David strategy. If there can be an

Arab alternative in which Egypt can play a role, this will only be a good thing. I am, therefore, convinced that with the new developments in the Middle East, including the consideration to be given to the Fahd plan, we are heading toward decisive moments in the settlement of the Middle East crisis.

[Question] Mr Minister, the old debate has not come to an end yet. African countries were said to have broken diplomatic ties with Israel because Egypt, an OAU member country, was at war with the Hebrew state. Today Egypt has resumed its diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv. In view of this, some African countries have threatened that they would resume their diplomatic relations with Israel because Egypt, which had broken with that country, has now reestablished its ties with it. Does the old theory still stand now? That is, Egypt being an OAU member, broke its diplomatic ties with Israel. Everyone did the same. Now, Egypt maintains diplomatic ties with Israel shouldn't everyone follow suit? Has the situation not changed?

[Answer] I wish to reiterate two facts in this regard which Mali cares about very much. The first is that the establishment or the severance of diplomatic relations between two countries depends on the sovereignty of each state. After recalling this permanent truth on international relations, I must recall that no African state ignores the fact that the severance was decided after deliberations within the framework of the OAU. Therefore, common sense requires that any decision on the reestablishment of the relations with Israel should be made within the framework of the OAU. As far as I know, the issue has not yet come up in the deliberations of the African organization. If it happens to be brought up, Mali will know what to say and do.

The second fact is a fundamental one. The severance of relations between African states and Israel was not only prompted by the fact that Egypt had made a similar move. I think that it was prompted by two considerations of different importance: the first consideration is that the Tel Aviv-Pretoria axis is not only a possibility; it has become a disquietening reality and I believe that no African state--in particular OAU member states--ignores the importance of the southern African problem for the peoples of Africa.

The second important fact is the forceful occupation of Arab territories, not only the territories of an African Arab country. These are the two observations which I have to make in this regard.

[Question] Does this mean that Mali's position has not changed until now?

[Answer] Exactly. It is in conformity with our permanent principle attitude. There are considerations relating to principles. These include the forceful occupation of territories on the one hand and the crucial problem posed by the Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis as it has become something to do with apartheid and Namibia.

[Question] Thank you Mr Minister. [end recording]

BRIEFS

FRG OFFICIAL VISITS--The head of state, Gen Moussa Traore, this morning at 1000 received in audience, Mrs Hildegard Hamm-Brucher, deputy foreign minister of the FRG. The dynamism and pragmatism which continue to characterize the cooperation between the FRG and the Republic of Mali, as well as the strengthening of friendship between the two countries and the two peoples, was once again discussed at length during talks which took place in the presence of His Excellency Dr Holtermann, FRG ambassador to Mali; and Alioune Blondin Beye, our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation and the diplomatic adviser to the head of state. The effectiveness of the FRG's intervention in various fields of economic, social and cultural development in Mali and the desire shown on both sides to strengthen their cooperation were also discussed at length. After extending Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's new year's greetings to the head of state, Mrs Hamm-Brucher stressed the special attention with which the government and people of Germany follow the efforts being made by Mali for its development. The head of state remarked that our people still remember that the FRG was the first country to recognize Mali's independence, that is why there is a convergence of views and deep friendship between our two peoples. The head of state added that the country's leaders have every reason to strengthen their cooperation and friendly relations with the FRG. The president of the republic asked Mrs Hamm-Brucher to send his best wishes and new year's greetings to the FRG chancellor. [Excerpt] [AB051655 Bamako Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Jan 82]

NATIONAL YOUTH UNION CONFERENCE--Bamako, 31 Dec (AFP)--The Mali National Youth Union (UNJM) has just reaffirmed the will of the Malian youth to take part in the building of their nation and to fight nepotism and corruption. On the occasion of its second national congress held in Bamako from 28 to 30 December, the UNJM adopted a resolution defining the tasks of the Malian youth, namely: organizing political courses for the civic and political education of the militants, fighting against corruption, nepotism, wastefulness, extortion and excesses through the public or written denunciation of such acts at all levels. The council condemned the attitude of some high-ranking politicians and administrators whose negative attitude during the last renewal of the organs of the sole and constitutional party, the Malian People Democratic Union (UDPM), was liable to sow confusion and discord in the ranks of the militants. Finally, the national council requests that production and traditional associations of an economic nature be encouraged. [Text] [AB311520 Paris AFP in French 0855 GMT 31 Dec 81]

BRIEFS

SUPREME COURT--South West Africa/Namibia will have its own supreme court on Friday. In terms of a proclamation approved by the South African state president, the supreme court in South West Africa/Namibia will no longer be a division of the South African Supreme Court. It will be known as the supreme court of South West Africa and will consist of a judge president and three other judges. [Text] [LD010435 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 31 Dec 81 LD]

S. AFRICAN TROOPS KILLED--It was reported over the weekend that five racist South African soldiers were killed and seven seriously injured when a military truck in which they were traveling detonated a landmine at (Enana) in northern Namibia. This was announced yesterday by the racist, illegal military authorities in the Namibian capital of Windhoek. Meanwhile, the report further announced that the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, the military wing of SWAPO, last Saturday [9 January] attacked a village belonging to a certain notorious racist South Africa agent called (Emanuel). [Text] [EA131200 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 12 Jan 82]

MILITARY VOLUNTEERS--In the past 2 days more than 200 men have voluntarily reported to the Windhoek headquarters of the South-West Africa territory force for military training. The territory force's acting registration official, Captain (Corbett) says, however, that not all of these volunteers can be accepted because of a lack of comprehensive training facilities. As a result, he said, they would have to be selected. Meanwhile, young men from all over the country are reporting for their national service. National service in South-West Africa was introduced for the first time last year and the service period is 2 years. [Text] [CA111450 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/531

SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICAN OPPOSITIONIST DISCUSSES TIES WITH PLO

PM061029 Beirut AL-SARFIR in Arabic 28 Dec 81 p 10

[Interview with Ahmad Ibrahim, member of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania Command, by Ghassan Mukahhal, in Beirut: "During a Recent Visit To Meet Some of the PLO Leaders"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Can you sum up for us the situation in South Africa?

[Answer] The situation in South Africa is to a great extent similar to the situation Israel has imposed on Palestine. South Africa is an occupied country; it is occupied by 4.5 million white settlers who live on 87.3 percent of the land, while the indigeuous population live on 12.7 percent of the land.

The people of South Africa from the beginning have resisted the racist regime. The organization to which I belong is called the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania [PACA] and not of all Africa because our country's historical name is Azania, just as South West Africa's real name is Namibia and Rhodesia's is Zimbabwe.

Our organization was established on 6 April 1959 as a political organization, after we concluded that the political organizations dating from before 1912 did not meet the people's hopes and aspirations, because they were primarily reformist and believed in nonviolence. Indeed, in 1962 the leader of the biggest of these organizations was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Robert Sobukwe, said: "Before 21 March 1961 we were ready to kill for our freedom."

[Question] Will you tell us about the present relations between your revolution and the Palestinian revolution?

[Answer] I would like to say that there is a great similarity between our cause and the cause of our Palestinian brothers, and I would like here to cite some examples:

In 1919 the British parliament gave the white settlers in our country a special constitution which ignored the aspirations, hopes and rights of the indigenous inhabitants, exactly like the Balfour declaration.

You will also find that the relations between South Africa and Israel are very strong because in South Africa we have Zionist organizations as well. There are many Zionists in our country who send large sums of money to Israel. According to bank statistics they send about \$400 million a year.

At present South Africa has no embassies in Africa or Asia except in Israel and Taiwan, and Israel's only embassy in Africa is in Pretoria.

[Question] Is there any coordination between you and the Palestinian resistance?

[Answer] We strongly believe that the struggle which our Palestinian brothers are waging is a brave struggle and is a great help to us, because Israel is not only a danger to our Arab brothers but also a deadly danger to us and to all the African countries, because South Africa's possession of nuclear weapons is a threat to all the African continent and to world peace.

Therefore, we feel it necessary for us to coordinate our diplomatic and military efforts so as to find means by which we and our Palestinian brothers can cooperate for the sake of achieving our common objective.

I would like to say here that the PACA maintains fraternal and strong relations with the PLO. We are trying to work out a common strategy in order to see how we can better put our case before the United Nations and the OAU as well as to work out a common strategy for armed struggle.

[Question] Following Israeli Defense Minister Sharon's recent visit to some African states, there were rumors about the possibility of Israel's returning to Africa. What is your opinion?

[Answer] Zionism has suffered on the African continent more than anywhere else, particularly in the diplomatic field. After the 1973 war 50 African states broke off relations with Israel in accordance with the OAU resolution. Even some of the countries that were considered moderate were forced to break off relations.

Since 1973 Israel has been trying to return to Africa and has been hoping that one of the countries would restore relations with it, which would open the door for others to follow its example.

At present Zionism is using the United States and Francois Mitterrand's French Government--France having a strong influence in the French-speaking African countries--in an attempt to establish some sort of relations between Israel and these countries.

[Ahmad Ibrahim continues] Recently Zaire President Mobutu visited the United States, where he came under U.S. and Zionist pressure to resume relations with Israel. Zaire was one of the countries that Sharon visited. Mobutu said then that as far as he was concerned there was no objection to resuming relations

with Israel because he broke off those relations because of Israel's occupation of the territory of an OAU member state, namely Egypt. After Israel's decision to withdraw from the occupied territories in Sinai, there should be no difficulty in restoring relations with Israel, particularly since Egypt itself has diplomatic relations with Israel. But Mobutu said that he could not do this unilaterally, since the decision to break off relations was taken by the OAU. However, I believe that Mobutu will try to persuade the African states to change their attitude to Israel during the next OAU meeting. In my capacity as a member and leader of a liberation movement, I will try to ensure that the plan is not allowed to pass.

Moreover the OAU cannot possibly accept the occupation of other countries' territories by force on the pretext of self-defense, because this would create a precedent for South Africa to do something similar and would spell danger for Africa itself.

I believe that African and Palestinian Arab revolutionaries should cooperate to ensure that Zionism does not return to Africa. I am certain that the OAU itself will not rescind its decision.

[Question] What is the reason for your present visit to Lebanon?

[Answer] I would like to say that we in the PACA express our full solidarity with our Palestinian and Arab brothers because we believe that we are fighting one and the same enemy and that we are brothers standing in the same line. For this reason we have developed strong relations with them in all fields.

The second reason for my visit is that I would like to meet a number of the PLO leaders in order to take steps toward strengthening our cooperation and to work together in order to confront the imperialists and Zionists in Africa as well as to discuss the means by which our Palestinian brothers can give aid to our revolution in South Africa.

CSO: 4700/529

SOUTH AFRICA

COUP IN GHANA VIEWED

LD051308 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The latest coup in Ghana represents the [word indistinct] military intervention in Ghanaian politics since the country won independence from Britain in 1957. The coup is also the latest manifestation of misery and poverty in a country which has been transformed from one of the most prosperous in Africa to one of the poorest. Three-figures inflation, declining exports and a virtually worthless currency are among the economic problems facing the military regime which announced that it had taken over power on 31 December. And certainly President Hille Limann, overthrown in last week's coup, failed since coming to power in September, 1979, to cure the country's chronic problems.

Previous military governments had kept the country going by building up huge debts and printing increasingly worthless banknotes. The result was galloping inflation. Despite some early success at putting Ghana's economic house in order the Limann administration had to acknowledge that inflation was back in three figures. The root of the economic crisis is a declining cocoa crop which represents 70 percent of Ghana's export earnings. While neighboring countries in Francophone Africa have increased their cocoa production Ghana, once the world leader, has seen its output drop to about half former levels. The cocoa industry has in turn become inefficient with few new plantings. The lack of cash has hit the infrastructure and the road network on which the industry depends. In addition, much of the Ghanaian crop is smuggled to neighboring countries where it can be sold for hard currency.

Dissatisfaction with the Limann government's record in tackling the crisis has prompted the military to attempt at least three coups since he came to power. Flt. Lt. Jerry Rawlings, who took power last week, represents by far the more popular wing of the Ghanaian military, the Junior Officers' Corps. In his first acts after taking over Flt. Lt. Rawlings dismissed the president, suspended the country's constitution and proscribed all political parties. He told Ghana's 12 million people he was returning to power at the head of a people's government to clean up widespread corruption. He added that he was prepared to face a firing squad if his second attempt to clean up Ghanaian society failed. With that hanging over his head one trusts that the new Ghanaian ruler will at least try his best.

CSO: 4700/529

TAMBO'S ANC ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

EA091559 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Message by African National Congress President Oliver Reginald Tambo on the occasion of the ANC's 70th anniversary, place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] Compatriots, allies and democratic supporters of the heroic struggle of the people of South Africa, comrades: The names of the founding fathers are in the minds of many of the oppressed people of our country today, as we commemorate the 70th anniversary of the foundation of the ANC.

The ANC was conceived as a regional union of anticolonial forces and had a distinctly continental perspective. Within 5 years of the formation of the ANC, the world's first socialist state came into being. Today a powerful world socialist system exists and the principles upon which it is founded win growing acceptance as man develops from his past to his future.

An integral part of a changing world, the ANC has influenced and has been influenced by the social, economic and political transformations that have come in the course of man's struggle for a better world. It is an integral part of the worldwide forces that are in fact changing the world, eliminating its injustices, correcting its imbalances and introducing a new social, economic and political order in which friendship and peace will prevail because the causes of conflict and war will have been removed.

On this historic occasion marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of our vanguard liberation movement, we extend out revolutionary greetings and congratulations to all our people on the great achievements and advances that they have thus far registered along this long and arduous march to our cherished goal of national and social liberation. That goal is already in sight. We are saying this boldly and confidently for our forces of national liberation have never been better poised for the final onslaught to eradicate the evil system of colonial and racial oppression and exploitation.

The formation of the ANC on 8 January 1912 was an expression of the future people's power won through protracted and bitter struggle against the combined Boer and British colonial enslavement. The ANC was and remains to this day the organized political representative and fighting force for the attainment of democratic and revolutionary change in our society.

The message that came out of the founding conference in Bloemfontein 70 years ago expressed the collective resolve of the peoples of Southern Africa who correctly perceived that they were suffering under the self-same yoke of colonial tyranny and therefore (?shared) a common destiny. That message also coincided with the inspirations of millions of colonially-subjugated Africans throughout our mother continent. It is not accidental, but history apportioned to our region the role of a forerunner in this regard. For it is here that imperialist domination and colonial occupation had achieved the most pernicious and disastrous results. And that had made more pressing the need to challenge foreign rule and to counterpoise to it the right of the African people to self-determination and independence.

Stretching from that period, the peoples of Africa have made gigantic strides with practically the whole continent having obtained political independence and now engaged in national economic reconstruction to consolidate the gains. A few pockets of racial and colonial domination remain, soon to be swept off the surface of the continent.

Our struggle, as part and parcel of the revolutionary process that is sweeping across the continent, draws inspiration and support from victories already scored by Africa. Our victory over what was at the beginning and remains entrenched imperialist domination and white minority rule will constitute the apex of Africa's advance to genuine political and economic emancipation.

It is equally true that the revolutionary transformations that we have witnessed on the continent of Africa are also a component part of the broader global struggle waged by progressive mankind against the dark forces of imperialist domination (?worldwide) and of the exploitation of man by man.

At the time of the founding of the ANC a handful of imperialist powers dominated the rest of the world politically and economically. Africa had been carved out among the (?grabbing) imperialist forces in pursuit of strategic raw materials, profits and spheres of influence. Millions upon millions of people in the colonial and semicolonial world had been reduced to objects of unbridled exploitation and producers of [word indistinct] profits for foreign masters. Today that picture has changed. It has changed radically and irreversibly.

The sphere of imperialist domination has shrunk tremendously and continues to do so as the forces of liberation and social progress grow in size and combativeness. As a consequence, the balance of forces, both continentally and internationally, has decisively shifted in favor of the forces of independence, democracy and peace.

The mainstay of this world revolutionary process are the socialist countries, fully committed to the cause of national liberation, the democratic forces in the capitalist camp and the national liberation movement. We too, therefore, are part and parcel of this revolutionary stream that is changing our planet for a better and happier world to live in.

Given this background, therefore, the 70th anniversary of the ANC finds all of us better placed than we have been before to carry our historic mission to destroy the apartheid monster and realize the goal of total liberation of the African continent. It is our historic obligation, as it is that of Africa, united under the OAU, to fight to achieve this goal and in doing so to contribute to the effort towards ensuring that the continent as a whole enjoys peace in attempts to the (?open) task of winning economic liberation and raising the living standard of its people. [sentence as heard]

We are better placed to move forward because our people are engaged in a mass organized action at a level and with a tenacity unsurpassed over the last 7 decades. We are better placed to break new ground in our assault on the enemy because these (?regional masses) recognize clearly from practical experience that the revolutionary struggle in which they are engaged has one leader and one perspective, the ANC and the freedom charter respectively.

We are better placed to move in on the enemy because today we have a popular army, Umkhonto We Sizwe, capable of speaking to the enemy in the language he understands best. The early decades following the 1912 founding conference. [words indistinct] by our movement to meet the changing context of the struggle in which the new economical and political forces are changed were still in their infancy.

Our people, who had been finally robbed of their land and all political rights in growing numbers, they were pushed into mines and plantations to produce wealth for South Africa's ruling class. This marks the (?emergence) of the working class movement in our country. It was from this black laboring section of our population that the new sources of resistance came up.

The past 70 years have witnessed unending efforts by the working people to combine and use their collective strength to defeat the oppressor. In the process confrontations, skirmishes, economic strikes, boycotts, anti-apartheid campaigns, defiance campaigns and other forms of struggle took place all over the country. All these served as a practical school for drilling and training our revolutionary forces. Gradually they have grown in strength and experience and they now pose a real threat to the system of apartheid. They form the backbone of our striking power.

Already by the late 1940s our young militants thrown up by the growing and intensifying struggle began to chart the new and more effective methods of struggle for the new stage. This prepared the ground for the massive concentrations of the 1960s; the campaign for the defiance of unjust laws, the general political strikes, small anti-pass campaigns and the congress of the people that adopted our historic document, the freedom charter.

By that period the ANC had become a mass movement involving all sections of the oppressed in active struggle.

Faced with and frightened by the rising revolutionary tide, the enemy declared our movement illegal and detained many of our leaders and activists. For us it was a time for reassessment, for the drawing up of a new strategy and new tactics to meet the changing conditions.

The administrative challenge which the enemy unleashed against this popular upsurge--the bannings, banishings, beatings, torture in police cells, hangings and shootings--none of these has succeeded in neutralizing the people's militancy. Instead, they have reinforced our determination to pursue the cause of liberation.

Under the leadership of the ANC and its allies as well as other patriotic revolutionary forces inside the country, organized political confrontation has grown immeasurably over the recent past.

CSO: 4700/529

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

POLISH FISHERMEN GRANTED ASYLUM--Seventy Polish fishermen have been granted the opportunity to opt for permanent residence in South Africa should they decide to do so. Working permits and temporary residence have been granted to the Poles, who came from Walvisbaai. Doctor (?Janie) Roux, assistant director of internal affairs, told the men that their case was being favorably considered by the government. The Poles will be staying in a youth hostel in Krugersdorp until all arrangements have been finalized. [Text] [CA061754 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Jan 82]

NAMIBIA CLASH--South African authorities yesterday announced that three members of their air force had been killed in the operational area between Namibia and Angola. For its part, the People's Republic of Angola announced that one Cuban soldier was killed and three others were wounded in clashes with South African forces in the southern part of the country. [Text] [LD070024 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 7 Jan 82]

POLISH EMIGRATION--A number of Poles in France and Italy have applied to emigrate to South Africa. A spokesman for the South African Embassy in Paris says although prospective immigrants should apply to the department of internal affairs in South Africa, a process which could take several months, embassy staff were assisting them in every possible way. South Africa has no official recruiting office in Paris or in Rome. The chairman of the Federation of Polish Associations in South Africa, Mr (Sergey Ramascz), said several skilled workers leaving Poland could be recruited to South Africa's advantage. He said the time consuming process of applications in France and Italy could result in other countries recruiting the skilled personnel. [Text] [CA051028 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Jan 82]

CISKEI LEADER ON INDEPENDENCE--President L. L. Sebe of Ciskei Republic says the independence of the National States of Southern Africa must be made to work, for this is the only alternative to violence. Accepting the credentials in Zwelitsha of the South African ambassador, Mr. J. J. Engelbrecht, President Sebe said it was as much the duty of the South African Government as it was the duty of Ciskei itself to ensure that independence worked. This meant that the people of Ciskei had to see positive proof of the improvement of their standards of living. Only this would justify them in the faith they had shown in their leaders and in the policy of independence as propagated by South Africa. [Text] [LD080254 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Jan 82 LD]

CUBAN SOLDIERS' IDENTITY--Pretoria, 7 Jan (AFP)--South African military authorities here revealed today the identities of the two Cuban soldiers killed and captured during an armed clash at the southern Angolan border. The date of the clash was not given. Sgt Raymundo Davila was killed by the South African Security Forces and Francisco Paulo Hernandez, 31, was captured. According to a military spokesman, these two soldiers were members of the logistics company of a regiment in Lubango. Francisco Paulo Hernandez (serial No 419173) arrived in Angola 5 months ago. He is married and the father of four children. The spokesman ended by saying that the International Red Cross had been informed of Hernandez' capture. [Text] [PA071428 Paris AFP in Spanish 1121 GMT 7 Jan 82]

TELEVISION EXPANSION--Precisely 6 years after the introduction of television in South Africa, the service is about to undergo another dramatic expansion. On 1 January transmission time will be doubled, and trebled soon after when TV 2 and 3 go on the air. The new services will cater specifically for the black communities and will broadcast in the five major languages--Zulu, Xhosa, North Sotho, South Sotho and Tswana. In its half a dozen years in operation television in South Africa has reached saturation coverage of its target audiences nationwide. On a daily average, it now has nearly 3 and a half million adult viewers, by far the highest figure in Africa. Television sets are expensive. That TV 2 and 3 will transmit immediately to 1 and a half million black viewers, a figure expected to grow within a few years to 7 million, is an indicator of the degree of affluence that is, by that same indicator, to be found nowhere else on the continent. It is, of course, also a measure of the demand that exists for information and entertainment in the black languages. That demand has manifested itself also in the black radio services to which more than 5 million adults listen daily. [LD300310 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 29 Dec 81 LD]

UN ON SWAPO--The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, has asked the country's permanent representative at the United Nations to lodge a protest against certain remarks the new secretary general made in favour of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO]. In a letter to Dr Davies Perez de Cuellar [as heard], South Africa points out that in view of the delicate stage which has now been reached in the efforts to find a solution to the South-West Africa-Namibian independence issue, it is important not to destroy the basis of a settlement and create an impression that no value is attached to the principle of impartiality. The South African Government and the internal affairs of South-West Africa-Namibia have repeatedly emphasized that the United Nations and the secretary general in particular had to be unbiased if they are to be involved in efforts to achieve a settlement in South-West Africa-Namibia. In the letter, South Africa asks the secretary general among other things how a free and fair election can be held in the territory under his control if he favors SWAPO in his first public speech without making any reference to the internal parties. South Africa also rejects the allegation leveled against the country that, because of reservations about some or other aspect of the settlement plan, it is resorting to delaying tactics. The letter also deplores Dr Ceullar's failure to speak out against SWAPO terrorism. [Excerpt] [LD090338 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 9 Jan 82]

UN REMARKS ATTACKED--The ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in South-West Africa-Namibia has requested the western contact group to give urgent attention to what the party calls the shocking statement of the United Nations secretary general, Dr Peres de Cuellar, in the Namibia council. The chairman of the alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, who is also chairman of the Council of Ministers of South-West Africa-Namibia, says the UN cannot be expected to (?admit) and undo its ridiculous and irresponsible actions of the past, but he fails to understand how the world body can be permitted to follow a similar course in the future. Mr Mudge says the DTA has repeatedly called on the UN and its secretary general to prove their impartiality before the world organization can be accepted as arbitrator in a free election in South-West Africa-Namibia. He says the DTA cannot be expected to have confidence in the efforts of the Western five to find a settlement in South-West Africa-Namibia so long as they are unable to control the undisciplined action of the United Nations secretary general. His remarks in favour of SWAPO could only delay the independence process. [Excerpt] [LD091220 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Jan 82]

AIR INDIA HIJACKERS--The attorney general of the South African province of Natal, Mr Cecil Rees, has decided to prosecute all 45 of the people involved in the alleged hijacking of an Air India Boeing 707 after an attempted coup d'etat in Seychelles in November. Mr Rees has issued warrants for the arrest of all the people involved and they are to appear in magistrates' courts throughout South Africa. A date for the trial in the Natal provincial division of the Supreme Court has not been set. They will be prosecuted on four counts of contravening the civil aviation offenses act of 1972. Mr Rees said 3 of the 4 counts on which the men would be charged carried a maximum penalty of 30 years in prison which meant they could be sentenced to 90 years in prison. He said bail would be granted at the discretion of the courts and the usual criteria would be applied. He declined to comment on the possibility of witnesses being called from Seychelles or India or to say whether he had been in touch with the authorities in these countries. [Text] [LD051628 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Jan 82]

CSO: 4700/529

MERGERS OF RIVAL UNIONS GOING WELL--ZCTU

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions yesterday said it was making "tremendous progress" in merging rival unions and said its task would be successfully completed before the end of the year.

Congress president, Mr Alfred Makwarimba said he hoped the majority of the rival unions would have merged by the end of the year in conformity with the Government's demand in September for all unions to unite within a year.

"We totally agree with the Government in this regard and our committee, which was charged with this task, has made tremendous progress. I have no doubt that unity will be achieved this year.

"Those who still do not want to merge do so at their own peril because we will not recognize them, in line with the policy of one union to each industry," he said.

The Minister of Labour, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, in

September gave the trade union movement less than a year to unite or "we will de-register those ones that refuse to do so",

Mr Makwarimba said since the warning, the ZCTU committee had been working "flat out" to see that this was achieved so the labour movement in Zimbabwe would be more powerful and lead the workers to the bargaining table more effectively.

"There must be one union to each industry and any genuine trade union leader who has the interest of the workers at heart will not disagree with this point. Those who don't want to unite now are not true representatives of the workers," he said.

He added that the idea of one union to each industry would improve the workers' conditions of service and bring about an increase in productivity, which was essential for the country's economic development.

CSO: 4700/535

LOSS OF S.A. PACT COULD COST FIFTY MILLION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE stands to lose over \$50 million in foreign exchange earnings a year and up to 7 000 workers could be affected, if the Preferential Trade Agreement with South Africa is not renewed.

If alternative trading partners are not found quickly, and that is improbable, then industry also faces an 18 percent cut in foreign exchange allocations, warns the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries.

In an analysis prepared at the request of Government, CZI states that failure to renegotiate the trade pact will have the effect of adding an additional 7.5 percent surcharge on exports to South Africa.

"When taken against the effective revaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar against the rand over the past year, the increased cost of Zimbabwean manufactured exports presently covered by the Trade Agreement will be considerable, states CZI.

In 1980 manufactured exports to South Africa amounted to \$89.2 million, equal to 41 percent of all manufactured exports.

However, those exports covered by the agreement were worth \$53.6 million,

the equivalent of 60 percent of all manufactured exports to South Africa and 24 percent of total exports.

In terms of employment, crude estimates produced by CZI suggest that in 1980 some 21 214 employees were involved in export production to South Africa and 6 793 (32 percent) were involved in export production covered by the Trade Agreement. The latter figure constitutes about 4 percent of all employees in manufacturing.

The CZI says: "In many instances it would appear that Zimbabwean exporters are likely to be priced out of the market although there is some evidence to suggest that the situation after March 1982 will not be as serious as the pessimists suggest.

"However, if all \$53m of exports covered by the agreement were lost and alternative markets not found the foreign exchange loss would be equivalent to 18 percent in foreign exchange allocations to industry.

"Short term prospects of finding alternative markets are extremely poor."

SEVERE

The effects upon industry, should the agreement not be renegotiated, would be severe and in some cases catastrophic under the present circumstances.

In terms of total exports and their relationship to South African markets, clothing and footwear producers would lose almost all their exports. The picture is just as grim for manufacturers of beverages and tobacco, and the furniture industry.

CZI's report serves to show just how dependent the UDI economy was upon its southern neighbour, and the legacy Mr Mugabe's Government has been left with in the short- to medium-term.

Exports to South Africa expanded from \$25.4m in 1965 to \$175.6m in the year August 1980 to July 1981, a leap of 590 percent. Far higher than the overall increases in total exports in the same period which rose from \$184.9m to \$847.7m (plus 358 percent).

CSO: 4700/535

HIGH UNIVERSITY FAILURE RATE 'UNMITIGATED DISASTER'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Down the Drain"]

[Text]

THE commission of inquiry into the reported high failure rate at the University of Zimbabwe must come up with a speedy remedy before any more of the country's scarce resources are poured down the drain.

The failures, whatever their cause, are an unmitigated disaster which bodes ill for our first year of independence.

No doubt the findings of the four eminent academicians appointed by the university's principal and vice-chancellor, Professor Kamba, will throw more light on what actually went wrong at that institution where future Zimbabwean leaders are supposedly moulded. In the meantime one is persuaded to pursue only possible causes of the shoddy performances.

For the students, could it be that the euphoria of independence blinded them and they hurled intellectual discipline out of the window and in the end missed the boat? Or were they caught up in the political hullabaloo?

The turnover of both black (for greener pastures elsewhere) and white (with no faith in Zimbabwe) staff shouldn't be overlooked.

And maybe Prof. Kamba should flex more muscle in future.

CSO: 4700/535

STATE VEHICLE CRASHES RUN UP \$1 MILLION BILL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

VIP vehicles issued to Government ministers and their senior staff were involved in 109 accidents during the financial year 1980/81.

The estimated cost of repairing these vehicles — chiefly Mercedes and Peugeots 504 and 404 — was \$102 848.

Accidents involving non - VIP Government vehicles have been even more numerous.

In the period from January 1980 to June 1981, the larger users — police, district administration, agriculture, health, roads and road traffic — accounted for 1 576 accidents with repair costs over \$990 000.

Police vehicles, alone,

had over 1 000 accidents costing \$618 595.

These statistics are contained in a circular sent to all Government ministries and departments, last month by the Secretary for Transport, Mr P. G. H. Lamport-Stokes.

The circular says that reckless driving at speed was the major factor in causing these accidents. It was a contributory factor in 50 percent of cases.

Other factors were driving without due care and attention, inexperienced drivers, overloading and continued use of vehicles on which faults had developed.

"It has become apparent that control of the use of vehicles has in many cases become so lax as to be virtually non-existent," the circular says.

The statistics of accidents involving different Government departments were not released in a Press release earlier this week from the Ministry of Transport, but they have now been obtained.

The statistics do not include army vehicles, only those supplied by the CMTD.

The circular says the accident rate involving the better class VIP-type vehicle is "of particular concern".

CROP REPORTS DISTURBING, SAYS NFA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 5

[Text]

DISTURBING reports on the crop situation in the communal areas have been reaching the Salisbury offices of the National Farmers' Association of Zimbabwe.

The vice-president of the association, Councillor Silas Hungwe, yesterday said farmers in many areas, particularly Chibi, were still in the process of planting.

Due to the lateness of the rains which had resulted in late ploughing, Councillor Hungwe felt this season's yield could be below last year's harvest.

Though the season was advanced, farmers were insisting on planting maize because of the favourable producer price introduced last season.

At this time, he said, farmers should have been growing short - season varieties such as sunflower, sorghum and groundnuts, but the unchanged producer prices made them unattractive to many farmers.

Among the affected pro-

ducers were women master-farmer graduates who had been approved by the association.

In the organisation's 32 districts are 1500 affiliated clubs with a membership of 108 000, of whom about 20 000 are women.

The association is urging clubs to change into producer and marketing co-operatives, and it has been estimated that about \$100 000 will be needed to train farmers on these aspects of group efforts.

HOPEFUL

The councillor said the association was anxious to work hand in hand with existing co-operatives, functioning under the auspices of the co-operatives branch of the Ministry of Agriculture.

"With the creation of Agritex," Councillor Hungwe said, "I hope the Government will take steps to increase the number of extension personnel in communal areas as increased production can only be achieved through training and constant guidance."

BRIEFS

RAILMEN END STRIKE--Bulawayo--The railways firemen who took part in the recent illegal six-day strike have almost all returned to work. In most cases they did so in the quickest possible time, an NRZ spokesman said yesterday. "All depots are now working normally", he said. Some men had not yet returned "but this could be due to sickness or to other legitimate causes". He did not disclose the centres at which there are still firemen who have not returned. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 1]

SINOIA MAYOR QUITS--The Mayor of Sinoia, Councillor Bernard Samuriwo, resigned on Tuesday night, the Town Clerk, Mr Peter Moyo, confirmed yesterday. Mr Moyo declined to give the reason for the sudden resignation and Councillor Samuriwo could not be contacted. It is expected that a new mayor will be elected on January 19 by the Town Council. In the meantime the Deputy Mayor, Councillor Frederick Heath, will act as Mayor. The Mayor of Sinoia, Councillor Bernard Samuriwo, was fined \$25 (or 10 days) when he was convicted in the town's magistrates' court on Wednesday of driving without due care and attention. The charge arose out of an incident in April last year when the mayor drove into a woman's car at a T-junction in Sinoia. He admitted the charge. Magistrate Mr William Cutler presided and Mr Terry Breen appeared for the State. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 pp 1, 5]

FAMILIES SETTLED IN URUNGWE--About 155 families were resettled in the Nyamakate area in Urungwe last month, a Government official in the area said yesterday. Mr Robert Gumbo, of the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, told villagers in the area it was an offence for them to collect resettlement forms from people "talking evil against the Government". A Government statement last night quoted him as having said: "Some of you complain that the land is small. Do you know that there are some people with no land? If you find that the land is small, you must air your grievances through the right channels and prove that the 12.5 acres issued to you are insufficient." The people are reported to have suggested that their village sites be attached to their arable land. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 5]

EXPLOSIVES MOVED--Explosives that had come into the possession of the police were driven through central Salisbury by army experts yesterday under police escort. Motorcycle escorts, similar to those used to clear a path for the President and Prime Minister, led the police outriders. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 5]

NO SUGAR SUBSIDY--Sugar is not subsidised, a spokesman for ZSR Ltd, the country's sugar refiners, said yesterday in a comment on an editorial in THE HERALD. Prices had been kept steady since November, 1979, with any increase in refining costs being met by the company, he said. During the last financial year the company had made a loss and had now asked the Government for permission to raise prices. There was a shortage of sugar because of rising demand from consumers and this extra demand could only be met by expanding production facilities, which in turn depended on available finance--the reason for the price increase request. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 3]

ARMS CACHE--Bulawayo--Police and members of the Central Intelligence Organisation have recovered a large cache of arms and ammunition, a police spokesman said yesterday. The weapons were found in the vicinity of Silalabuhwa irrigation scheme near Filabusi on December 29. Silalabuhwa was a ZIPRA base last year. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Jan 82 p 3]

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